From:	"McClain-Vanderpool, Lisa" </O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE;ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=972A6F345C3C4E3099FE8EC166EBC712-LVANDERP>
To:	Roos
	Judy;
CC:	
Date:	8/19/2014 11:32:51 AM
Subject:	batch 4
Attachments:	photos from crestwood spill - osc.net .eml
	FW Qs re brine spill.eml
	RE InsideClimate News 'Saltwater' From North Dakota Fracking Spill Is Not What's Found in the Ocean.eml
	UPDATE Mandaree, ND Drinking Water.eml
	Undeliverable Tribal contact for press re ND saltwater spill.eml
	Tribal contact for press re ND saltwater spill.eml

From:	"McClain-Vanderpool, Lisa" </O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=972A6F345C3C4E3099FE8EC166EBC712-LVANDERP>
To:	Ostrander
	David;
CC:	
Date:	7/24/2014 2:14:33 PM
Subject:	photos from crestwood spill - osc.net?

David – are there public photos for Crestwood?

From: "Mylott, Richard" <Richard>
To: McClain-Vanderpool
Lisa
CC:
Date: 7/22/2014 1:41:15 PM
Subject: FW: Qs re: brine spill

Fyi.

From: Mylott, Richard
Sent: Thursday, July 17, 2014 1:36 PM
To: 'Wood, Joshua'
Subject: Qs re: brine spill

Hi Josh—hope below helps. The nature of EPA's roles and responsibilities are based on the specific circumstances associated with each spill. In this case, there were no indications of oil impacts to surface waters. The Tribe is the primary authority for spill response and the cleanup in areas of the drainage affected by brine water. I understand Glenda Baker Embry is the best contact for the Tribe.

Rich Mylott

-Did the EPA conduct its own air, water and soil tests at the scene of the site? Did the EPA conduct water tests in Lake Sakakawea and Bear Den Bay? If so, what did these tests show? If the EPA did not conduct these tests, did any independent body conduct these tests? By independent, I mean not Crestwood Midstream Partners LP or its subsidiary, nor a company they contracted nor somebody they recommended to the Three Affiliated Tribes.

No. The Tribe is the lead agency on the spill response and the best source for information related to sampling data. The lead response agency and responsible party are typically responsible for securing samples at spill sites. My understanding is that samples taken near drinking water intakes showed no indication of hydrocarbons or impacts from brine. I understand some samples were tested at a state lab, but you should confirm with the Tribe as they are lead. I also understand samples were taken at several locations; the Tribe will have specifics.

-What jurisdiction does the EPA have over of spills on reservations?

EPA investigates spills reported to the U.S. Coast Guard's National Response Center and provides support to state, tribal and local authorities as appropriate. EPA's primary role under our authorities is to ensure appropriate response actions are taken when 1.) oil spills threaten or impact surface waters or 2.) releases of hazardous substances pose an immediate and substantial threat to human health. Our specific roles as a lead or supporting agency also depend on the extent of state, tribal and local response capabilities. In this case, the spill involved brine water and there was no oil observed in the drainage leading to the bay or in the bay itself. As such, our roles were limited to an initial assessment and the provision of support to the Tribe as lead.

-I know that the state of North Dakota and the counties do not have jurisdiction over these kinds of spills. Are all spills on tribal lands reported to the EPA? If not, what kinds of spills do as far as size, location etc?

Yes. Oil and hazardous material spills with the potential to impact surface waters are reported to the U.S. Coast Guard's National Response Center, which notifies the appropriate EPA region. There is a reportable quantity for spills/discharges which varies by chemical. For oil, the reportable quantity is a sheen on water.

-What did the EPA observe on the scene? Can you provide any reports filed about the incident?

EPA inspected the spill site and walked the length of the drainage. There were no signs of oil contamination along the spill flow path into the drainage below. There were no signs of oil in the drainage, in the beaver ponds, or below. There were no signs of oil on water at Bear Den Bay, or along the shoreline of the bay.

-The last statement I got from your office said the EPA was still investigating the extent of brine contamination.

Did brine get into Lake Sakakawea or the Bear Den Bay?

EPA observed no evidence of impacts to the bay or the lake, however the Tribe will be the best source for information.

Do we have figures on how much ground was affected by the spill and how much vegetation was killed off? Was wildlife affected?

The cleanup of the affected drainage is the Tribe's responsibility. The Tribe would be primary source for specifics related to the scope of impacts. The brine water did affect vegetation in the drainage and was held up in a series of beaver ponds.

-When was the EPA first notified of the Mandaree spill? Who notified the agency?

The company made a report to the NRC on July 8 at 13:16.

-Crestwood Midstream Partners LP estimates the cleanup will take weeks. A spill of a similar size occurred near the town of Alexander, North Dakota in 2006 and was still being cleaned up as of last week. Does the EPA concur with Crestwood's estimated clean-up timeline?

The cleanup of the drainage is the Tribe's responsibility. The Tribe will be the best source for specific cleanup requirements and estimates on how long actions will take.

-How does saltwater impact the environment? Particularly what does it do to soil, vegetation etc that it comes in contact with?

Saltwater contains high concentrations of dissolved solids that can be toxic to vegetation and aquatic organisms. It can also make water unsuitable for drinking.

-What challenges does cleaning up brine pose? Are there specific challenges with this spill? Has the EPA made recommendations on how to proceed?

The Tribe is responsible for the cleanup of the drainage. The primary concern will be flushing the drainage with fresh water and helping vegetation recover. Precipitation is also a factor in diluting concentrations in soils and helping with recovery.

From: "Stevenson, Peter" <Peter>
To: Mylott
Richard;Ostrander
David;Williams
Laura;Hestmark
Martin;Stavnes
Sandra;Mitre
Alfreda;McGrath
Shaun;Card
Joan
CC: "Smith, Paula" <Smith.Paula@epa.gov>
"McClain-Vanderpool, Lisa" <Mcclain-Vanderpool.Lisa@epa.gov>
Date: 7/18/2014 3:08:43 PM
Subject: RE: InsideClimate News: 'Saltwater' From North Dakota FrackingSpill Is Not What's Found in the Ocean

---

Well you can scratch #3 as this pipeline goes off the reservation to the central treatment plant, according to Crestwood. The view from the bluff where the pipeline valve ruptured included numerous tank batteries, active drilling operations, and oil production wells, upstream (up pipe?) of the leak. The particular 24,000 bbl reported lost may or may not be of the same composition than the brine/saltwater/produced water now being trucked to the treatment plant, while the pipeline in question is shut in. The Three Affiliated Tribes and Crestwood should have sampling data that would shed light on the contents of the spilled material.

From: Mylott, Richard
Sent: Friday, July 18, 2014 3:53 PM
To: Ostrander, David; Stevenson, Peter; Williams, Laura; Hestmark, Martin; Stavnes, Sandra; Mitre, Alfreda; McGrath, Shaun; Card, Joan
Cc: Smith, Paula; McClain-Vanderpool, Lisa
Subject: InsideClimate News: 'Saltwater' From North Dakota Fracking Spill Is Not What's Found in the Ocean

Fyi…

'Saltwater' From North Dakota Fracking Spill Is Not What's Found in the Ocean

The salty drilling waste is said to contain heavy metals in concentrations that might not meet drinking water standards, as well as radioactive material.

By Lisa Song, InsideClimate News

Jul 16, 2014

In early July, a million gallons of salty drilling waste spilled from a pipeline onto a steep hillside in western North Dakota's Fort Berthold Reservation. The

waste—a byproduct of oil and gas production—has now reached a tributary of Lake Sakakawea, which provides drinking water to the reservation.

The oil industry called the accident a "saltwater" spill. But the liquid that entered the lake bears little resemblance to what's found in the ocean.

The industry's wastewater is five to eight times saltier than seawater, said Bill Kappel, a hydrogeologist emeritus at the U.S. Geological Survey. It's salty enough to sting the human tongue, and contains heavy metals in concentrations that might not meet drinking water standards. The briny mix can also include radioactive material. Heavy metals and radioactive materials are toxic at certain concentrations.

"You don't want to be drinking this stuff," Kappel said.

The North Dakota spill has killed vegetation and contaminated the soil, and cleanup crews are working on remediation and monitoring. In an email, a representative of Crestwood Midstream Partners—the parent company of Arrow Pipelines, the company responsible for the spill—said there is "no evidence of an impact to the local water supply."

Confusion persists over the wastewater's environmental and health effects because little is known about the composition of the spilled waste. The compounds it contains vary widely depending on local geology and drilling practices. And there are inconsistencies even within the industry over the definition of "saltwater," which may or may not contain hydraulic fracturing (fracking) fluids.

The "terms are used very loosely, probably on purpose," Kappel said.

Click to enlarge

Jim Ladlee, associate director of the Penn State Marcellus Center for Outreach and Research, said oilfield definitions vary by company, and the same operator may use different words for the same waste product in different parts of the country.

Both Ladlee and Kappel said it's impossible to understand the potential impact in North Dakota without additional information about what, exactly, was in the pipeline.

The Crestwood representative did not answer questions about the saltwater composition. Because the spill occurred on tribal land, Alison Ritter, a spokeswoman at the North Dakota Department of Mineral Resources, directed all questions to the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara Nation, which did not respond by deadline.

Here's what we do know:

The industry-coined term saltwater usually refers to three types of waste.

1.) The naturally occurring brines located in oil and gas formations hundreds or thousands of feet underground, known as produced water. The brines consist of water and dissolved chemicals leached from the surrounding rock. These include:

Sodium and chloride (the compounds that make up table salt).

Heavy metals such as chromium, cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc, arsenic, selenium, silver, cadmium, antimony, mercury, thallium and lead.

Radioactive material from buried rock.

Other dissolved compounds such as barium, calcium and bromide.

Once a well begins operating, produced water flows out of the wellbore along with the oil and/or gas. The mixture is separated at the surface, and the produced water is trucked or piped away for disposal through "saltwater pipelines."

2.) A mixture of produced water and fracking fluids, called flowback. Fracking fluids contain millions of gallons of water, millions of pounds of sand and thousands of gallons of chemical additives, some of which are toxic.

Flowback comes out of the well during the first two to three weeks after it's fracked. Like produced water, the flowback is shipped via pipeline for disposal in injection wells or waste pits.

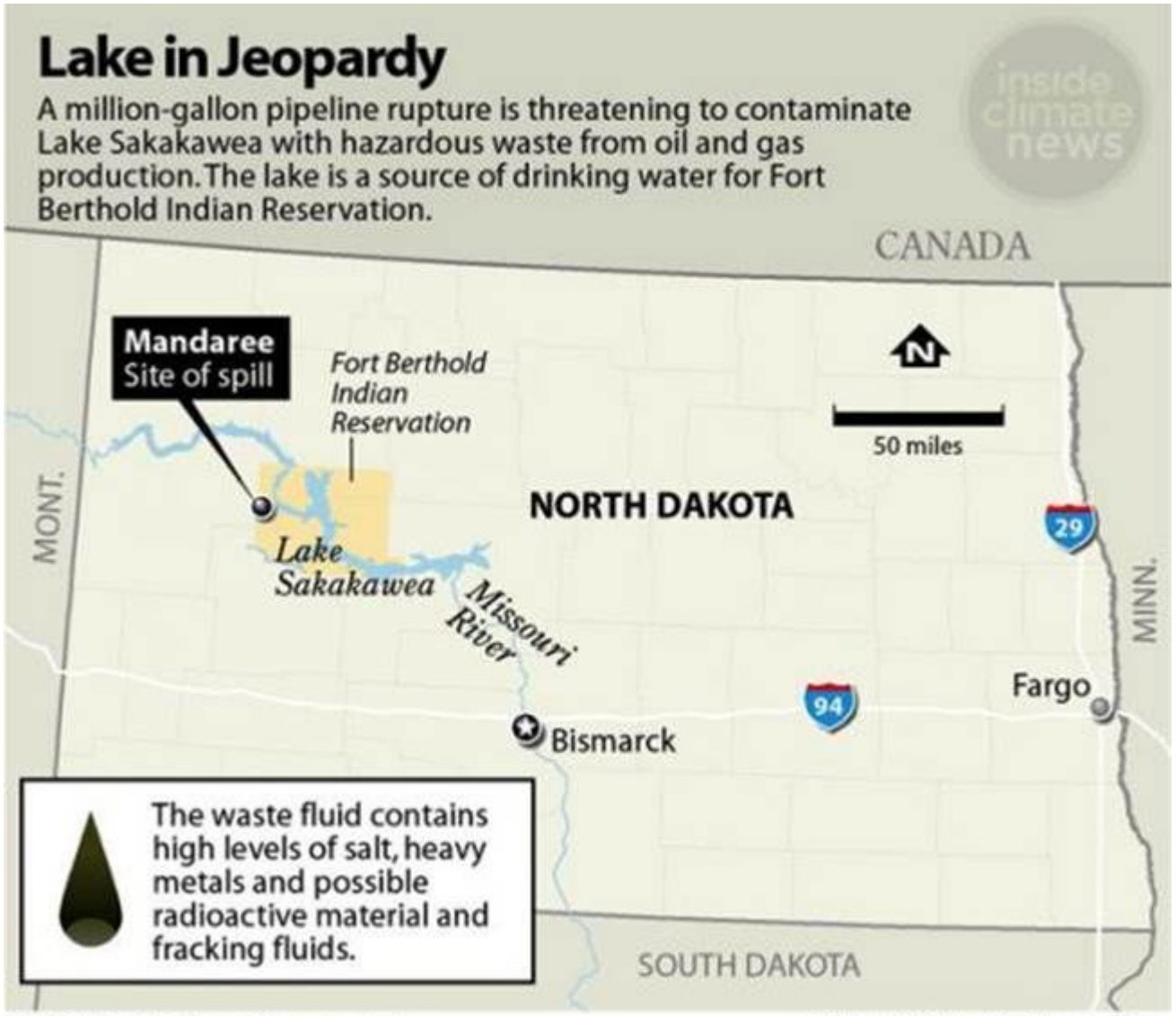
3.) Produced water, which has been treated to remove almost everything but salt and is reused in the fracking process. Ladlee, the Marcellus Outreach representative, said produced water is sent to treatment plants, which remove most of the dissolved material except for the salt. The treated salty mixture is diluted with fresh water, and fracking chemicals are added to create a new batch of fracking fluid, which is used to frack another well. If the North Dakota pipeline was carrying fluid from a treatment facility to a well site for recycling, Ladlee said, then the saltwater would contain very salty water, but with few heavy metals and radioactive material.

The North Dakota spill caught media attention because it was unusually large. But smaller "saltwater" spills occur more frequently. According to the Associated Press, there were 74 such spills in North Dakota last year, spilling a total of 924,000 gallons.

InsideClimate News intern Hannah Robbins contributed to this story.

See Also


Mandaree
Site of spill
Fort Berthold
Indian
Reservation
N
50 miles
NORTH DAKOTA
Lake
Sakakawea
Missouri
River
94
Bismarck
The waste fluid contains high levels of salt, heavy metals and possible radioactive material and fracking fluids.
SOUTH DAKOTA



SOURCE: InsideClimate News research

PAUL HORN / InsideClimate News

From: "Bahrman, Sarah" <Sarah>

To: Mylott
Richard;Mohr
Mindy;McClain-Vanderpool
Lisa;McGrath
Shaun;Cantor
Howard;Card
Joan;Ostrander
David;Williams
Laura;Romero
David;Mitre
Alfreda;Phillips
Gregory;Hestmark
Martin;Thomas
Deb;Videtich
Callie;Hoskie
Sadie;Palomares
Art;Pardue-Welch
"Kimberly; Merida"
Mario

CC:

Date: 7/11/2014 2:22:09 PM

Subject: UPDATE: Mandaree, ND Drinking Water

I just spoke with Charles Cech at the ND DOH Lab, who provided some preliminary results from the raw water and treated drinking water samples. Total Dissolved Solids (calculated from conductivity), sodium, and total alkalinity were all within normal ranges, indicating no impact from the brine water to the drinking water supply. Diesel range organics tests were non-detect for petroleum products, again indicating no impact to the drinking water supply. The plant will continue operating normally. The operator and I discussed that there is no need to collect additional samples at this time.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sarah E. Bahrman | Unit Chief, Drinking Water | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region 8

(p) 303.312.6243 | (c) 303.903.8515 | (f) 877.876.9101

From: Bahrman, Sarah
Sent: Thursday, July 10, 2014 3:43 PM
To: Mylott, Richard; Mohr, Mindy; McClain-Vanderpool, Lisa; McGrath, Shaun; Cantor, Howard; Card, Joan; Ostrander, David; Williams, Laura; Romero, David; Mitre, Alfreda; Phillips, Gregory; Hestmark, Martin; Thomas, Deb; Videtich, Callie; Hoskie, Sadie; Palomares, Art; Pardue-Welch, Kimberly; Merida, Mario
Subject: UPDATE: Mandaree, ND Drinking Water

I just spoke with Jack Sorum of IHS and Bruce Fox, the head operator of the Mandaree Water Plant. Unfortunately they don't yet have any results from samples collected this morning, but hope to have that information first thing tomorrow. Bruce will call me as soon as he has any data and I will send that information out to you all. Jack and Bruce did verify that the intake pumps are on and the plant is back to normal operations. They shut the intake down for some time yesterday and were able to treat water from a 1M gallon raw water tank temporarily to continue to provide water to the town of Mandaree.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sarah E. Bahrman | Unit Chief, Drinking Water | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region 8

(p) 303.312.6243 | (c) 303.903.8515 | (f) 877.876.9101

From: Bahrman, Sarah
Sent: Thursday, July 10, 2014 12:23 PM
To: Mylott, Richard; Mohr, Mindy; McClain-Vanderpool, Lisa; McGrath, Shaun; Cantor, Howard; Card, Joan; Ostrander, David; Williams, Laura; Romero, David; Morales, Monica; Mitre, Alfreda; Phillips, Gregory; Hestmark, Martin; Thomas, Deb; Videtich, Callie; Hoskie, Sadie
Subject: UPDATE: Mandaree, ND Drinking Water

Quick Update:
According to Pete Stevenson, the Army Corps of Engineers was out on the lake in the area of the intake to the Mandaree water plant and did not notice any visible sheen or other indicators that contamination had reached the water plant. As a precautionary measure, the water operators have collected samples from the area around the intake and from the treated water and will test for diesel range organics, sodium (as an indicator of total dissolved solids or brine), metals, and radiologicals. Samples are at the state lab in Bismarck and we should get some preliminary results later today.

Sarah E. Bahrman | Unit Chief, Drinking Water | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region 8

(p) 303.312.6243 | (c) 303.903.8515 | (f) 877.876.9101

From: Mylott, Richard
Sent: Thursday, July 10, 2014 9:38 AM
To: Bahrman, Sarah; Mohr, Mindy; McClain-Vanderpool, Lisa; McGrath, Shaun; Cantor, Howard; Card, Joan; Ostrander, David; Williams, Laura; Romero, David; Morales, Monica; Mitre, Alfreda; Phillips, Gregory; Hestmark, Martin
Subject: UPDATED AP: Saltwater leak alters water supply for 1 ND town

Fyi. Pete Stevenson is on-scene.

Estimated 1M gallons of saltwater leaks in ND bay

By Associated Press July 9 at 7:54 PM

MANDAREE, N.D. — Around 1 million gallons of saltwater spilled into a North Dakota bay, causing some environmental damage but sparing a nearby lake that provides drinking water for an American Indian reservation, company and tribe officials said Wednesday.

Three Affiliated Tribes Chairman Tex Hall told The Associated Press that an underground pipeline near Mandaree leaked about 24,000 barrels of brine into Bear Den Bay, a tributary to Lake Sakakawea. That Missouri River reservoir provides water to communities on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, occupied by the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara tribes in the heart of North Dakota's booming oil patch.

Saltwater is an unwanted byproduct of oil and natural gas drilling that can be 20 times saltier than ocean water. At least some damage to trees, bushes and grass was reported, but the extent wasn't immediately clear.

Miranda Jones, vice president of environmental safety and regulatory at Houston-based Crestwood Midstream Services Inc., whose subsidiary Aero Pipeline LLC owns the pipeline, said the leak likely started over the weekend but wasn't discovered until Tuesday. The pipeline is not equipped with a system that sends an alert when there's a leak, she said.

"This is something that no company wants on their record, and we are working diligently to clean it up," Jones said.

Tribal leaders switched to an alternative source of water Wednesday but were again tapping Lake Sakakawea after concluding the contamination was limited to the bay, Hall said.

An investigator with the federal Environmental Protection Agency arrived Wednesday at the site.

Kris Roberts, an environmental geologist with the North Dakota Health Department, said damage from the toxic spill could be seen Wednesday.

“We’ve got dead trees, dead grasses, dead bushes, dying bushes,” Roberts said.

Karolin Rockvoy, a McKenzine County Emergency manager, said the spill appeared to have gone undetected for some time.

“Looking at vegetation, it didn’t happen yesterday,” she said. “I can guarantee you that.”

The number of saltwater spills in North Dakota has grown with the state’s soaring oil production.

North Dakota produced 25.5 million barrels of brine in 2012, the latest figures available. A barrel is 42 gallons. There were 141 pipeline leaks reported in North Dakota in 2012, 99 of which spilled about 8,000 barrels of the saltwater. About 6,150 barrels of the spilled saltwater was recovered, state regulators said.

In 2006, a broken oil pipeline belched more than a million gallons of saltwater into a northwestern North Dakota creek, aquifer and pond. The cleanup efforts are ongoing at that site, which has been called the worst environmental disaster in state history.

The ruptured pipeline allowed saltwater to spew unnoticed for weeks into a tributary of the Yellowstone River near Alexander and caused a massive die-off of fish, turtles and plants.

That spill came during the infancy of North Dakota’s oil boom. Now, a network of saltwater pipelines extends to hundreds of disposal wells in western

North Dakota, where the brine is pumped underground for permanent storage.

Proposed legislation to mandate flow meters and cutoff switches on such lines was overwhelmingly rejected last year in the Legislature.

___

MacPherson reported from Bismarck, N.D.

From: Mylott, Richard
Sent: Wednesday, July 09, 2014 4:27 PM
To: Bahrman, Sarah; Mohr, Mindy; McClain-Vanderpool, Lisa; McGrath, Shaun; Cantor, Howard; Card, Joan; Ostrander, David; Williams, Laura; Stevenson, Peter; Romero, David; Morales, Monica; Mitre, Alfreda; Phillips, Gregory; Hestmark, Martin
Subject: AP: Saltwater leak alters water supply for 1 ND town

Fyi.

Saltwater leak alters water supply for 1 ND town

By Associated PressJuly 9 at 5:31 PM

MANDAREE, N.D. — Tribal leaders switched to an alternative source of water Wednesday for one town on an American Indian reservation in North Dakota following a substantial leak from a saltwater pipeline.

Kris Roberts, an environmental geologist with the North Dakota Health Department, said the spill was reported Tuesday but officials did not have any information on volumes or if the brine had reached Bear Den Bay, a tributary to Lake Sakakawea. The lake, a reservoir of the Missouri River, provides drinking water to several communities on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, occupied by the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara tribes in the heart of North Dakota's booming oil patch.

Saltwater is an unwanted byproduct of oil and natural gas drilling that can be 20 times saltier than ocean water.

Three Affiliated Tribes Chairman Tex Hall said in a statement that "there are no specific concerns over the water safety" but that tribal officials closed the water intake to Mandaree as a precaution without elaborating on what steps were taken. Hall said the briny water did not appear to have reached Lake Sakakawea.

Houston-based Crestwood Midstream Services Inc., owner of the pipeline, said in a statement Wednesday that the spill was contained and cleanup was underway. The company said it was investigating the cause of the leak but would not comment beyond its statement.

The federal Environmental Protection Agency said an investigator was heading to the site Wednesday afternoon.

Roberts said damage from the toxic spill could be seen Wednesday.

“We’ve got dead trees, dead grasses, dead bushes, dying bushes,” Roberts said.

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Proposed legislation to mandate flow meters and cutoff switches on such lines was overwhelmingly rejected last year in the Legislature.

From:	"Microsoft Outlook" <(FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=MicrosoftExchange329e71ec88ae4615bbc36ab6ce41109ef7088051>
To:	Group <R8Eisc>
CC:	
Date:	7/11/2014 1:18:19 PM
Subject:	Undeliverable: Tribal contact for press re: ND saltwater spill
Attachments:	Tribal contact for press re ND saltwater spill.eml

---

Delivery has failed to these recipients or groups:

Group R8Eisc (R8Eisc@epamail.epa.gov)
The email address you specified couldn't be found or is invalid. It may be due to a bad entry in your Outlook or Outlook Web App recipient AutoComplete cache. Use the steps below to delete the entry from the cache:

1. Click **New mail**.
2. In the **To** field start typing the recipient's name or email address until the recipient appears in the drop-down list.
3. Use the DOWN ARROW and UP ARROW keys to select the recipient, and then press the **DELETE** key.

Then resend your message – delete and retype the recipient's name or e-mail address before sending it.

For more tips on how to resolve this issue see DSN code 5.1.1 in Exchange Online.

Diagnostic information for administrators:

Generating server: BN1PR09MB0196.namprd09.prod.outlook.com

R8Eisc@epamail.epa.gov
Remote Server returned '550 5.1.1 RESOLVER.ADR.RecipNotFound; not found'
Original message headers:

Received: from BN1PR09MB0196.namprd09.prod.outlook.com (25.160.80.148) by
BN1PR09MB0196.namprd09.prod.outlook.com (25.160.80.148) with Microsoft SMTP
Server (TLS) id 15.0.985.8; Fri, 11 Jul 2014 20:18:18 +0000
Received: from BN1PR09MB0196.namprd09.prod.outlook.com ([25.160.80.148]) by
BN1PR09MB0196.namprd09.prod.outlook.com ([25.160.80.148]) with mapi id
15.00.0985.008; Fri, 11 Jul 2014 20:18:18 +0000
Content-Type: application/ms-tnef; name="winmail.dat"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: binary
From: "McClain-Vanderpool, Lisa" <Mcclain-Vanderpool.Lisa@epa.gov>
To: Group R8Eisc <R8Eisc@epamail.epa.gov>
Subject: Tribal contact for press re: ND saltwater spill
Thread-Topic: Tribal contact for press re: ND saltwater spill
Thread-Index: Ac+dRT3LNgQ8Dc9JRSaa4avrYnETfw==
Date: Fri, 11 Jul 2014 20:18:18 +0000
Message-ID: <d74b0af3c7bf424687367bc82e022f4e@BN1PR09MB0196.namprd09.prod.outlook.com>
Accept-Language: en-US
Content-Language: en-US
X-MS-Has-Attach: yes
X-MS-TNEF-Correlator: <d74b0af3c7bf424687367bc82e022f4e@BN1PR09MB0196.namprd09.prod.outlook.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Originating-IP: [204.47.62.90]
Return-Path: Mcclain-Vanderpool.Lisa@epa.gov
X-Microsoft-Antispam: BCL:0;PCL:0;RULEID:

From: "McClain-Vanderpool, Lisa" <(FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=972a6f345c3c4e3099fe8ec166ebc712-LVANDERP>
To: Group <R8Eisc>
CC:
Date: 7/11/2014 1:18:18 PM
Subject: Tribal contact for press re: ND saltwater spill

Actually – we can refer press calls directly to the Tribe – they are handling the emergency response:

Glenda Embrey at 701-627-8242

From: Rose Brogden [mailto:Brogden.Rose@epamail.epa.gov] **On Behalf Of** Group R8Eisc
Sent: Friday, July 11, 2014 1:59 PM
To: Melinda Bolton
Cc: Group R8Eisc; Mylott, Richard; McClain-Vanderpool, Lisa
Subject: Re: Mandaree Salt Water Spill Hello,

Your email reached the US EPA Region 8 Environmental Information Service Center (EISC). The press contacts for the information you are requesting are Richard Mylott and Lisa Mcclain-Vanderpool. You may wish to contact either for guidance regarding your email.

mylott.richard@epa.gov
(303) 312-6654

mcclain-vanderpool.lisa@epa.gov
(303) 312-7077

Thank you for your interest in the environment.

"Melinda Bolton" ---07/11/2014 12:54:04 PM---Hoping I copied your e-mail address from your calling system correctly! ... Good afternoon,

From: "Melinda Bolton" <mbolton@kxnet.com>
To: Group R8Eisc/OCP/R8/USEPA/US@EPA
Date: 07/11/2014 12:54 PM
Subject: Mandaree Salt Water Spill _____

Hoping I copied your e-mail address from your calling system correctly!

... Good afternoon,

My name is Melinda Bolton and I am a reporter for KXMC in Minot, ND. I was out in the oil fields yesterday covering the brine spill near Mandaree, ND. I don't need a confirmation of the oil spill, as we already have that... but I would greatly appreciate an update on the water conditions. Particularly, if you have done any further testing. In addition an update on the remediation process in general would be appreciated as well.

If you can return the message by phone, that would be preferable. The general number for the news room is (701) 852-2104. That line will only go unanswered between 6 and 6:30 (Central) and 10 and 10:30 Central. At any other time there will be someone available. E-mail is great too, you can reply to kvolk@kxnet.com, to our evening anchor Kelli... or to jolson@kxmcnews.com our news director, Jim.

Thanks for your time,

Melinda

From:	"McClain-Vanderpool, Lisa" </O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=972A6F345C3C4E3099FE8EC166EBC712-LVANDERP>
To:	"Group R8Eisc" <R8Eisc@epamail.epa.gov>
CC:	
Date:	7/11/2014 2:18:18 PM
Subject:	Tribal contact for press re: ND saltwater spill

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Sent: Friday, July 11, 2014 1:59 PM
To: Melinda Bolton
Cc: Group R8Eisc; Mylott, Richard; McClain-Vanderpool, Lisa
Subject: Re: Mandaree Salt Water Spill Hello,

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mylott.richard@epa.gov
(303) 312-6654

mcclain-vanderpool.lisa@epa.gov

(303) 312-7077

Thank you for your interest in the environment.

"Melinda Bolton" ---07/11/2014 12:54:04 PM---Hoping I copied your e-mail address from your calling system correctly! ... Good afternoon,

From: "Melinda Bolton" <mbolton@kxnet.com>
To: Group R8Eisc/OCP/R8/USEPA/US@EPA
Date: 07/11/2014 12:54 PM
Subject: Mandaree Salt Water Spill _____

Hoping I copied your e-mail address from your calling system correctly!

... Good afternoon,

My name is Melinda Bolton and I am a reporter for KXMC in Minot, ND. I was out in the oil fields yesterday covering the brine spill near Mandaree, ND. I don't need a confirmation of the oil spill, as we already have that... but I would greatly appreciate an update on the water conditions. Particularly, if you have done any further testing. In addition an update on the remediation process in general would be appreciated as well.

If you can return the message by phone, that would be preferable. The general number for the news room is (701) 852-2104. That line will only go unanswered between 6 and 6:30 (Central) and 10 and 10:30 Central. At any other time there will be someone available. E-mail is great too, you can reply to kvolk@kxnet.com, to our evening anchor Kelli... or to jolson@kxmcnews.com our news director, Jim.

Thanks for your time,

Melinda